Health Alert Network Alerts and Advisories, Maine 2009-2010

Year	Number of Health Alerts/Advisories Issued
2009	78
2010	36
2011	23

Data source: Maine HAN System
Health Alerts indicate to recipients that an immediate response is needed.
Health Advisories provide recicpients information about an emergent or on-going health issue that is affecting Maine residents, or has the potential to affect maine residents.
The Director of the Maine CDC and/or the Maine State Epidemiologist determines whether an Alert or Advisory is needed.
Health Alerts and Advisories may be sent to all individuals registered with the Maine HAN, or may be sent to a subset, depending on the recipients registered role in the HAN and the nature of the Alert or Advisory. All Alerts and Adisories are included in this data, regardless of the recipient list.

Top Public Health Hazard and Vulnerability Assessment Scores, Maine, 2012

Type of Event	Relative Threat
Technological Events	
Cyber Attack	83%
Medical Supply Disruption/Shortage	78%
Major Communications Disruption	72%
Information Systems Failure	56%
Major Infrastructure Damage	44%
Naturally Occurring Events	
Tornado	78%
Earthquake	50%
Flood	50%
Pandemic/Epidemic	48%
Hurricane	44%
Drought	44%
Extreme heat	41%
Human Related Events	
Mass Casuality Incident	67%
Large Public events	44%
Events involving Hazardous Materials	
Hazmat Incident	56%

The purpose of the Maine Public Health Vulnerability Analysis (HVA) is to determine areas of vulnerability relative to potential but likely hazards that threaten the public health of the citizens of the state of Maine. Results of the HVA will be used by Maine public health emergency preparedness planners and responders to further prepare for hazardardous events to which citicens are most vulnerable.

Forty eight Maine subject matters experts representing various state and local sectors including healthcare, public health, EMS, EMA, and law enforcement, assembled to participate in the HVA. The meeting was facilitated by an outside, objective, professional facilitator.

The instrument used for the HVA was a modification of the Kaiser Permanente Hospital Vulnerability Assessment tool. The instrument was modified by Maine CDC's Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) staff making it applicable to public health.

The definition of Risk as operationalized in the instrument is as follows:

Relative Threat = Probablility of the event x Severity of the event

Severity = Magnitude - Mitigation

These scores do not measure how well prepared Maine is for each type of event, only the need for such preparation based on the likely probability and severity of the event (accounting for assumed magnitude and current mitigation).

The listed hazards are those with relative threats of 40% or more; those threats with a high probabliliy of occurring.

This assessment was first done by PHEP in 2012. No previous year data is available. While some variation may exist in different areas of the state, this analysis has not been completed.

BT Events and/or Submissions to the State Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory from Sentinel Laboratories that Qualify for Reporting to US CDC, Maine, 2001-2011

Year	Number of Events
2001	384*
2002	81*
2003	36*
2004	17
2005	10
2006	9
2007	11
2008	7
2009	8
2010	7
2011	10

Data Source: Maine Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory (HETL).
Events included are those that qualified for entry in the US CDC's Laboratory Response Network biological messenger module
Sentinal laboratories are private laboratories that receive substances for public health-related tests, and are required to send certain types of isolates to the Maine HETAl for further testing. The US CDC provides guidelines as to which of these tests are reported to them.

*In 2003 HETL made a concerted effort to provide first responders with guidelines which defined what should be sent for screening and eliminate the “nuisance white powders”. During this same time, sentinel labs were given rule in/ rule out guidelines to determine if they needed to send isolates to HETL for further identification of potential bioterrorism agents. These efforts explain the reduction of submissions.

Number of Responses to Public Health-related Events, Per Year, as Measured in the WebEOC, Maine 2009-2011

Year	Type of Event			
	Natural	Technological	Human	Total
2009	1	3	6	10
2010	2	3	0	5
2011	2	9	2	13

Data source: MEMA WebEOC. Events are recorded by Maine Emergency Management Agency by the duty officer.

All recorded emergencies event were screened for their relationship to public health. Events that are weather-related without power outages, or significant related health effects, and events that did not show a direct health effect on a population within Maine were not included in this analysis.

Technological events include events such as cyber attacks, medical supply disruption or shortage, major communication disruption, information systems failures, and major infrastructure damage.

Natural events include events such as tornados, earthquakes, floods, pandemic and epidemics, hurricanes, drought, extreme heat.

Human events include events such as mass casualty incidents and large public events.